

**The Homestead Bill.**

The homestead bill has passed the House, and is now before the Senate. Below we copy the provisions of the measure as agreed to by the House:

**First:** That any free white person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public land, which, at the time of the application, may be subject to private entry at \$1.25 per acre, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands and after the same shall have been surveyed.

**Second:** The person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, and upon making affidavit, and filing on the register he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified; provided that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and if at the expiration of such time the person making such entry, or if he be dead his widow, or in case of his death, his heirs or devisee, or in case of a widow making such entry her heirs or devisee in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses he or she or they have continued to reside upon and cultivate said land, and still reside upon the same, and have not alienated it or any part thereof, then in such case he or she or they shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law; provided further, in case of death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator, or guardian, may at any time within two years after the death of such surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of the said infants, for no other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

**Third:** All land acquired under this act shall in no event become liable to satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

**Fourth:** In case a person who has filed the affidavit required shall have changed his or her residence or abandoned said entry for more than six months at any one time, in that event the land so entered to revert back to Government, subject to an appeal to the General Land Office.

**Fifth:** If any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall have filed a declaration of intention, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and shall become a citizen of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native-born citizen of the United States.

**Sixth:** No individual is permitted to make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and the Registers and Receivers of the several Land Offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money—one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issue of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued: Provided, however, all persons entering land under the provisions of this act shall, as near as may be practicable in making such entries, be confined to each alternate quarter section, and to land subject to private entry: And provided nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: And provided further, that the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to authorize the class of persons provided for who may not own over 160 acres of land, to enter free of cost any public lands adjoining his or her farm subject to private entry at the minimum price, in quantity when added to what he or she now owns, equal to 160 acres, provided he or she shall cultivate the whole or part thereof.

The bill passed. Yeas, 107; Nays, 72.

**HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.**—We learn from the State Journal that two Americans and thirteen Chinamen were murdered in Shasta county, by the Indians, under the following circumstances:

Two white men, one named Guild, the other Ingalls, while on a prospecting tour, in company with nineteen Chinamen, were murdered at McCloud's river, twenty miles east of Pittsburg, Shasta county, by the Indians. They were encamped, and fifteen Indians came into the camp. The Indians appeared friendly at first; but at a word from their chief, they seized the guns and ran with them. Ingalls seized a club and struck the hindmost Indian and knocked him down. The Indians immediately commenced firing on Guild and Ingalls, and also at the Chinamen. Six of the Chinamen, however, escaped, and came to Pittsburg.

A party started out immediately, and found the body of Ingalls; one arm cut off at the elbow, and his head smashed up horribly with stones. They also found the bodies of thirteen Chinamen; three had their arms cut off; and all their heads had been smashed in with stones. The body of Guild could not be discovered. They saw tracks which they supposed to be his, leading down to the river; also blood trailing along.—They also saw marks of an axe, which he probably fought with, and they supposed he jumped into the river. From appearances some of the Chinamen had fought like tigers, the ground around them being completely trodden down.—[California Chronicle.]

**THE WIDOW OF MCINTIRE DEAD.**—Mrs. Young, of Zanesville, died last week—aged about ninety. She was the wife of Rev. David Young, when she died, who is well known as one of the patriarchs of the Methodist Church in Ohio. She was, when she became his wife, the widow of John McIntire, and sister of Jonathan Zane; by whom the town of Zanesville was located. John McIntire died in 1815, and left a large estate, which by will, he divided between poor children of the town of Zanesville for a school to be there established, and his widow, during life. On her death, the large estate, nearly one hundred thousand dollars, goes towards the beneficent object intended by Mr. McIntire. A large amount of property has been held in Zanesville since 1815, on leases running during the life of the widow, which leases are at last determined by her death. The property was built up by lessors, and a good many interests have accumulated—dependent on the contingency of Mrs. Young's life.

Mrs. Young was one of the most remarkable women of the West. She was a pioneer woman. She settled at Zanesville in the first cabin on the Muskingum banks. Many a story she could tell of Indian life—in which she herself was the heroine. She was a strong-handed, daring, noble woman—full of that adventurous spirit which belonged to the Zane family, yet ever hospitable and kind to all who needed her roof or her aid.—She died as she lived, a good Methodist.—[Ohio Statesman.]

**CONCISE AND TO THE POINT.**—The following gem of a resolution was adopted at a recent Whig convention in New Haven county, Connecticut:

Resolved, That if the South seeks agitation, the South shall have it—and that Freedom shall go South before Slavery shall come North.

Here is condensed into four lines the real sentiment and feeling of Northern men.

Smith O'Brien has been pardoned because he refused to make his escape from banishment in Van Dieman's Land when an opportunity offered.

The subjoined article is taken from the New York Times. The editor of that paper is known to be one of Mr. Seward's most valued and influential friends.

The conduct of Mr. Toombs in this instance, is that of the class of politicians to which he belongs. The ultra pro-slavery propagandists of the South uniformly resent all opposition to their projects as a personal affront. They no more recognize the right of a Northern man to hold and express opinions on Slavery different from theirs, than they do the right of a slave on their plantations to resist their commands. They are intolerant, domineering and insolent, not occasionally nor by accident—but habitually and on principle. It is their way of advancing their sentiments and pushing their projects. It is simply bringing the habits of the plantation into the Senate chamber. It is the slave driver's lash,—differing a little in shape, and applied to Northern white men, instead of Southern slaves; but wielded for the same end, the enforcement of their will, and by essentially the same means,—brute force instead of justice and reason. Even so gifted and high-toned a gentleman as John C. Calhoun, fell into the habit. He took occasion to say in the Senate, that he desired no personal or social intercourse with Mr. Seward,—a gentleman certainly of as unsullied character and of as high social standing as Mr. Calhoun himself; and the only shadow of excuse which Mr. Calhoun professed to have for so arrogant and insulting a remark, consisted in the fact that Mr. Seward's opinions on Slavery differed from his own. A squad of the Southern chivalry, incompetent even to understand the noble traits of Mr. Calhoun's character, have ostentatiously imitated him in this most unworthy ebullition of paltry spite. Foote of Mississippi, who did more to degrade the Senate during his single term than had been done in twenty years before, drew a pistol on Col. Benton, in the Senate, because he preferred to utter his own opinions, instead of Foote's, on slavery. And only a few days since another chivalrous offshoot of repudiation, a Mr. Harris, resented an introduction to Senator Clemens, because the latter was acquainted with John Van Buren. Senator Douglas has caught the infection, and in addition to his officious and super-serviceable championship of Slavery, apes the brutality of Southern bullies. He attempted to crack his newly found overseer's whip about the ears of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan;—but he made no more by the effort than he did in a similar trial with Mr. Chase. Senator Mason, of Virginia, in the exercise of the same arrogant insolence, called upon the Senate to reject every amendment which Mr. Chase might offer,—not on their merits, but because they came from him. And Mr. Toombs refused to listen to Messrs. Sumner and Seward, when with an excess of courtesy, they ventured to congratulate him on his first senatorial speech.

All these things are unquestionably quite as contemptible as they are generally regarded by the public at large. But they evince a spirit of arrogant domination, strictly in keeping with the measures they are meant to sustain, and in the highest degree insulting to the sentiment of the North. Mr. Seward took an early opportunity of saying that, as he was in the Senate to attend to public affairs, he should never waste one moment in reply to personal assaults of any sort what ever;—and his conduct has uniformly been governed by this determination. We have nothing to say against it. It is certainly honorable to himself, and we presume satisfactory to his constituents. But we must say that we are tired of seeing the few Northern men who dare to express northern sentiments, and to stand up in defence of Northern rights and interests, browbeaten and bullied day after day with impunity.—We are not aware that the North concedes to the South such a superiority, as warrants language and demeanor of this kind toward her representatives. And the sooner it is resented, with proper spirit, the sooner it will be abandoned.

**SOME CHEESE.**—During the last year, there was shipped from this place, over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, over sixteen hundred and fifty tons of cheese!—Ravenna Whig.

**Times of Holding Courts in the North-West.**

In the county of Wood, fourth Monday of February, fourth Monday of July, and first Monday in October.

In the county of Seneca on the first Tuesday of March, second Tuesday of July, and the third Tuesday of October.

In the county of Hancock on the fourth Tuesday of March, first Tuesday of July, and the first Tuesday of November.

In the county of Wyandot on the first Tuesday of April, fourth Monday of June, and second Tuesday of November.

In the county of Crawford on the second Tuesday of April, third Monday of June, and the third Tuesday of November.

In the county of Paulding on the first Tuesday of March, and the first Tuesday of October.

In the county of Fulton on the third Tuesday of March, and the fourth Monday of September.

In the county of Williams on the first Tuesday of April, and the first Tuesday of November.

In the county of Defiance on the third Tuesday of April, third Monday of July, and the third Tuesday of November.

In the county of Henry on the first Monday of May, and the last Monday of October.

In the county of Mercer on the third Monday of May, and the second Wednesday of October.

In the county of Putnam on the second Monday of June, and the fourth Tuesday of October.

**LEGISLATIVE CLERKS.**—The Auditor of State has reported to the Senate the names and compensation of the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives for the sessions of 1852 and 1853. From this it appears that the whole compensation to Clerks only, for these two sessions of the first General Assembly under the new constitution, was \$18,942 40. In the first session the number of Clerks was fifteen in the Senate and seventeen in the House. A large portion of these were employed through the whole session. In the second session the number in the Senate was twelve and in the House sixteen. Among other items in the report, it is stated that W. W. Kirkey, who received \$580 as Clerk in the Senate, was at the same time Private Secretary of the Governor, for which he received at the same time \$250. Had a like profligacy been exhibited by a Whig Administration, the Democratic press would have exhausted the whole vocabulary of denunciation in condemning it. As it is, they are silent.

**FARE TO CALIFORNIA.**—In answer to the inquiries of several correspondents, we would state that the fare to California via the Isthmus by steamship from this city is \$150 in the first cabin, \$125 in the second cabin, and from \$75 to \$110 in the steerage. Although the foregoing are the present prices, yet they are much below the usual rate—\$250 in the first cabin, \$175 in the second, and \$125 in the steerage having been charged within the past three months, and no doubt will be again. In first class clipper ships, via Cape Horn, the fare is from \$250 to \$300. The freight on measurement goods is from 55 to 65 cents per cubic foot.—[N. Y. Trib.]

**SPRING WHEAT.**—The same kind of soil that will produce good winter wheat, will answer for spring wheat. Sow one and a half to two bushels to the acre, as early as the ground can be put in order. Put it in well and you may expect a good crop; say from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre. It will not sell for quite so much per bushel as good winter wheat.—[O. Farmer.]

Judging from a recent article in the Richmond Enquirer, copied into the Washington Union, the Administration is about to change its foreign policy in regard to the kind of dress which shall be worn by our diplomatists abroad. The Enquirer defends Mr. Mason for wearing a court dress at the levee of Louis Napoleon, and says that Mr. Marcy's dress circular was not intended as an imperative mandate upon our Ministers in foreign countries. No, it was only meant for home consumption.